



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
14 August 1989

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Congo

Prime Minister Announces New Government Cabinet AB1408081589 Paris AFP in French 0744 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Aug (AFP)—A new Congolese Government has been formed by Mr Alphonse Poaty-Souchlaty, it was learned here yesterday afternoon from an official source. Mr Poaty-Souchlaty, who had until now been the minister of commerce, small and medium enterprises, was appointed prime minister in the wake of an extraordinary session of the ruling Congolese Labor Party (PCT) Central Committee last Saturday and Sunday. The composition of the new government is as follows:

President of the Republic	General Denis Sassou-Nguesso
Prime Minister	Alphonse Poaty-Souchlaty
Minister of State for Planning and Economy	Pierre Moussa (unchanged)
Minister of State for Youth and Rural Development	Gabriel Oba-Apounou (new)
Minister of State for Forestry	Raymond Damase Ngollo
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Antoine Ndinga-Oba (unchanged)
Minister of Defense and Security	Denis Sassou-Nguesso
Minister of Information	Paul Ngatse (unchanged)
Minister of Culture and Arts	Jean-Baptiste Tati-Loutard (unchanged)
Minister of Territorial Administration and Local Government	Celestin Ngoma-Foutou (new)
Minister of Commerce, Small and Medium Enterprises	Alphonse Boudenesa (new)
Minister of Fisheries, Industry, and Craft in Charge of Tourism	Hilaire Babassana (new)
Minister of Mines and Energy in Charge of Posts and Telecommunications	Aime-Emmanuel Yoka (unchanged)
Minister of Equipment in Charge of Environment	Florent Tsiba (unchanged)
Minister of Primary Education and Literacy	Pierre Damien Boussoukou-Mboumba (unchanged)

Minister of Labor and Social Welfare	Jeanne Dambenzet (new)
Minister of Secondary and Higher Education in Charge of Scientific Research	Rodolphe Adada (unchanged)
Minister of Health and Social Affairs	Ossebi Douniam (unchanged)
Minister of Physical Education and Sports	Jean-Claude Ganga (unchanged)
Minister in the Presidency in Charge of State Control	Auxence Ickonga (new) [former general manager of Air Afrique multinational airlines]
Minister of Finance and Budget	Edouard Ngakosso (new)
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals in Charge of Administrative Reforms	Alphone Nzoungou (new)
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation	Francois Bitu (new)
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Pascal Ngayama (new)

Gabon

Bongo, USSR Ambassador Discuss Angolan Issue AB1208145689 Paris AFP in French 2042 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Libreville, 11 Aug (AFP)—Gabonese President Omar Bongo today received Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Shmanevskiy, with whom he discussed the Angolan problem, the latter stated to the press. The Soviet ambassador recalled the role played by the Gabonese president in finding a solution to the Angolan civil war and stated that it will be "very difficult to reach (a solution) without an immediate halt to all external interference in Angolan affairs." Mr Shmanevskiy was also of the view that "to consolidate the cease-fire in Angola (...) a contribution from African countries will be useful."

Zaire

Talks on Angola End; To Resume in Kinshasa 17 Aug AB1108192289 Dakar PANA in French 1854 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Aug (AZAP/PANA)—The third round of negotiations on national reconciliation in Angola, which began on 8 August under the mediation of President Mobutu, ended today in Kinshasa.

The discussions will resume on Thursday, 17 August, in the Zairian capital, the final communique that crowned the session disclosed.

The two delegations (of the Luanda Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), explained the communique, reaffirmed their "respect for the principles of the Gbadolite declaration," and reiterated "their total confidence in the mediator."

The discussions "on the proposals presented by Zaire on the application of the cease-fire took place in a calm atmosphere," the communique concluded.

Dos Santos Ends Talks With Mobutu

MB1108191889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said today that despite remaining difficulties regarding the implementation of the Angolan Government's internal peace plan, there are still hopes that it will in fact be implemented.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was speaking in Kinshasa. He arrived there today for talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Angolan head of state stressed (current) peace dynamics within the context of international diplomacy and he added that dynamic process could also occur in our region.

In his meeting with the Zairian head of state in Kinshasa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was informed at length on the evolution of talks between our government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements.

At the end of the meeting, the two presidents spoke to the press about problems in the Angolan peace process, which is becoming increasingly complex.

Further on Dos Santos' Visit

MB1108203389 Luanda ANGOP in French 2001 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Luanda, 11 Aug (ANGOP)—In Kinshasa today, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he believes and hopes the negotiation process will continue "despite current difficulties" and that "the political aspects are most important to us".

Speaking to the press at Kinshasa's Ndjili Airport, President dos Santos said his Zairian counterpart had informed him about the evolution of the integration commission's proceedings. He affirmed that, within that context, he had encouraged President Mobutu Sese Seko

to continue his mediation efforts between the Angolan government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements for national reconciliation in Angola.

Answering a question about the future of other organizations, namely the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], the Angolan head of state reaffirmed that the People's Republic of Angola is prepared to welcome all those sons wanting to participate in national reconstruction tasks.

He noted that the People's Republic of Angola has a constitution that must be respected and that the Angolan Government's policy is "to seek national reconciliation, because peace is necessary for Angola and the region. We must concentrate our efforts on economic development within the context of national development", President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed. The Angolan head of state returned to Luanda early this evening, after a visit of several hours to Zaire.

It should be noted that President Mobutu Sese Seko welcomed his Angolan counterpart when he arrived in Zaire. The two heads of state then traveled to Nsele, some 80 km from the Zairian capital, where they met face to face and behind closed doors aboard the yacht "Kamanyola".

The Angolan presidential team included Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, Justice Minister Franca van Dunem, and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had been accompanied by the same team when he visited Lusaka on 10 August to attend a meeting of the Frontline States, namely Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, which focused on the situation in southern Africa in general, and in Angola, Mozambique, and Namibia in particular.

Talks Adjourned; 'Progress' Reported

AB1208091089 Paris AFP in English 0046 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 12 (AFP)—Talks between the Angolan Government and rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were adjourned here Friday till next week, official Zairian source said.

Friday's session of talks aboard the boat of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, moored on the Congo River at N'sele 40 kilometres (25 miles) from Kinshasa, wound up the third round of meetings between the two sides since the signing of a cease-fire agreement on June 22 at Gbadolite, in Zaire.

A Zairian statement said that "marked progress had been made" at the talks which started on Tuesday. They are now to start again next Thursday.

The adjournment came as Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Kinshasa for talks with Marshal Mobutu.

Mr. Dos Santos said after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Mobutu that he had urged the Zairian president to continue his mediation between the Angolan Government and right-wing rebels.

"There is a trend towards peace on the international diplomatic scene. Why not pursue it in the region," he said.

Mr Dos Santos said he sought "national reconciliation" and that he was "prepared to accept all the sons of the country so that they can contribute to the reconstruction and the development of the country."

Mr Mobutu said he would continue to mediate in the Angolan conflict, and that there would be a further meeting of African heads of state in Zimbabwe on August 22 where they would "assess the situation in Angola."

In Libreville, Gabonese President Omar Bongo received the Soviet ambassador to Gabon, Yuriy Shmanevskiy, with whom he discussed the situation in Angola.

Mr Shmanevski said it would be "difficult to reach a solution to the Angolan conflict unless all external intervention in Angolan affairs was ended." But he added that "the contribution of African countries in strengthening the cease-fire was useful."

Talks Reportedly To Continue 17 Aug

MB1208111389 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] The third round of the peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] at (?Mseli), near Kinshasa, in Zaire, has been adjourned until Thursday [17 August].

A Zairian statement issued after the latest round said that marked progress had been made at the talks. President dos Santos of Angola visited Kinshasa for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is mediating at the talks.

President dos Santos said that he was optimistic about the changes of ending the long civil war in his country after the meeting.

Dos Santos Sees 'Chances for Peace'

AB1308114389 Dakar PANA in French 1000 GMT
13 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Aug (AZAP/PANA)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said shortly before taking leave from his Zairian counterpart Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, with whom he had just held talks on current Angolan reconciliation negotiations, that he was very encouraged by efforts being made by the Zairian mediator to carry through his mission, and he hoped that the peace process would be pursued despite the difficulties encountered. The Angolan head of state, who flew in from Luanda on Friday, 11 August, stated that President Mobutu briefed him on the ongoing talks and he commended the Zairian leader for his mediation efforts.

"The most important thing for us are the positive aspects. We are very encouraged and we hope the process will be pursued in the right direction. Despite the difficulties, there are chances for peace," President dos Santos said shortly before leaving Kinshasa the same day for his country. Answering a question on the fate of opposition movements other than the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, such as the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, the Angolan head of state explained that his government has opted for a policy of national reconciliation. Consequently, there is no discrimination among Angolans, in accordance with the Constitution. "Peace is a necessity for Angola and for the region. We must gear our efforts toward national development, and we are therefore prepared to welcome all the children of the country so that they will contribute to the task of national reconstruction," he stated.

Asked whether UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's exile was one of the preconditions for national reconciliation, the Angolan head of state recalled that the answer is contained in the working plan adopted in Gbadolite on 22 June 1989. On measures taken to strengthen the cease-fire, President dos Santos said the mediator will present a report to the upcoming summit in Harare on the results of the deliberations of the ad hoc committee set up at Gbadolite.

For his part, Marshal Mobutu declined to comment to the press on a statement reported to have been made to a Portuguese newspaper, A CAPITAL, by Dr Jonas Savimbi. The UNITA leader issued a communique last Thursday, 10 August, disclaiming the statement. "Because of my mediation role, I cannot engage in such a game. I cannot engage in a conflict with either side or contradict either side," he said, reiterating, however, that he is firmly determined to continue to play his mediation role and will present a report to his African counterparts during the upcoming summit scheduled for 22 August in Harare, Zimbabwe.

AZAP on Mobutu Mediation

*AB1108141589 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0935 GMT
10 Aug 89*

[AZAP commentary: "Angolan Pitfalls"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] The negotiations toward national reconciliation in Angola [words indistinct] (?the mediation) of the founding chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, resumed in Kinshasa on Tuesday, 8 August with the discreteness that has characterized them from the beginning, and which enables the protagonists to reflect better on the destiny of their country and people who have had enough of a war that has drawn out for far too long. It is recalled that these peace talks were suspended on 22 July this year upon the request of the mediator who had to travel to Morocco to finalize the overall agreement on the Belgium-Zaire crisis.

Whatever the differences that may have arisen in the meantime on some of the new proposals made by the mediator to the two parties the willingness to end the long fratricidal war in Angola—which had already been stated in the solemn undertakings made in Gbadolite before the eminent leaders [words indistinct]—remains intact. [words indistinct] (?observers) are unanimous and quick in admitting that the outstandingly historical handshake of 22 [word indistinct] (?between) President Eduardo dos Santos and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola leader Jonas Savimbi, really marked a [word indistinct] turning point [words indistinct] irreversible return to peace in Angola. It was known from the beginning—and no one in Zaire has ever claimed the contrary—that a mere helping hand would not suffice to fully drain an abscess that has taken 14 long years to ripen.

The signing of the cease-fire agreement, that great diplomatic feat achieved by Marshal Mobutu [words indistinct], has continued to attract various [words indistinct] including some of the nastiest. A proof of this is the useless debate [words indistinct] going on about the peace agreement among the Angolan brothers as if one stood to gain personal credit from a situation that involves the destiny of an entire people, and beyond it, the dignity of a whole continent.

The response of the Guide of the Zairian Revolution to all concerned is both sublime and dignifying: "I have not been working for myself. I have been working for Africa." It is, indeed, for the sake of Africa, so it is in the

interest of all to support every action—that of Marshal Mobutu being the best illustration—aimed at reconciling the Angolan brothers and bringing all their energies and resources (?together) for the development of [words indistinct]. But, as we wrote one day, the (?attitude) of the Angolans themselves toward the Zairian mediation will determine the outcome of the ongoing negotiations.

This is obviously so because peace in Angola cannot be achieved without them. It is therefore up to them to avoid falling into the crude traps that have been laid on the ripening path to peace by those who (?would not like to see) the end of the war [words indistinct] to throw oil on the flames in order to maintain the climate of animosity [words indistinct] fatherland.

Legislative Council Chairman Reported Dead

*AB1208124989 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1545 GMT
11 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 11 Aug (AZAP)—Citizen Kalume Mwana Kahambwe, member of the Central Committee of the people's Movement of the Revolution and chairman of the Legislative Council, died on Thursday 10th August at 2030 after a short illness. The party secretary general, Citizen Kithima-bin-Ramazani, announced this today in a communique submitted to the press. [passage omitted] [Paris AFP in French at 1508 GMT on 11 August reports that Mr Kahambwe died "in a South African hospital."]

Mobutu To Meet Neighboring Presidents

*EA1208181089 Bukavu Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 12 Aug 89*

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, Popular Movement of the Revolution founder-president and president of the Republic, arrived at Goma, the principal town of North Kivu region, at about midday yesterday. He is there to fulfill his [word indistinct] despite the mourning [words indistinct].

Today the head of state and party chairman will meet Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, his Rwandan counterpart, before receiving Major Pierre Buyoya, the Burundi president, next Tuesday. Problems relating to good-neighbornliness and economic integration within the Economic Community of the Great Lakes will be discussed.

The other meeting on guide Mobutu Sese Seko's agenda in Goma is one with Mr Yoweri Museveni, the Ugandan president. This meeting will take place on Wednesday. The two heads of state will discuss bilateral relations.

Djibouti

Agreement Signed With PRC To Build Sports Stadium

EA1208212589 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement today under which a sports stadium will be built. The agreement was signed by 'Umar Chirdon Abbas, minister of sports, youth, and culture, [title as heard] and the PRC's charge d'affaires in Djibouti. The agreement stipulates that the national stadium's capacity will be 10,000 people. It is expected that the foundations will be laid in [word indistinct] 1990. The cost of building the stadium will be 1,200 million Djibouti francs.

Ethiopia

Further Search for Leland's Plane Amid Bad Weather

AB1108124089 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT
11 Aug 89

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 11 (AFP)—Bad weather Friday halted part of the search in Ethiopia for the missing plane of U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Addis Ababa said.

The search had to be called off in one of two new areas to which it had been switched early Friday after a U.S. weather satellite overflying Ethiopia picked up two radio distress signals late Thursday.

Deteriorating weather conditions forced a U.S. C-130 and Ethiopian planes to abandon a search just south of Goba, some 260 kilometres (150 miles) southeast of Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile another U.S. C-130 was searching at the site of the second distress signal, 240 kms (150 miles) northwest of Addis Ababa close to Debre Markos in southern Gojam Province

The two new search sites are both several hundred kilometres (miles) from the destination of the twin Otter plane, which left Addis Ababa Monday with Mr. Leland and 15 others on board.

It was headed for the Fugnido Sudanese refugee camp in western Ethiopia close to the Sudanese border, about 50 kilometres (30 miles) south of the provincial capital of Gambela.

The U.S. Embassy official said however that it was quite possible for the plane to be so far off course. "Given the bad weather, they could have been flying well out of their flight path to avoid it," he said.

Results are still awaited of photographs taken of the original search area Thursday by a U.S. high altitude U-2 photo-reconnaissance plane.

Meanwhile four U.S. MH-60 helicopters have arrived in Addis Ababa and were Friday being prepared to join the search.

Mr. Leland, 44, a Texas democrat and chairman of the House Select Committee on hunger, was travelling with eight other Americans, four understood to be in his party and four attached to the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa. None of them have been named.

Also on board were the Ethiopian pilot, co-pilot and five other Ethiopians.

Search Expanded

EA1108192589 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] The intensified search and rescue operation for the missing aircraft which disappeared last Monday with Congressman Mickey Leland, chairman of the U.S. Congressional Select Committee on Hunger, and other officials on board, continues.

The pilots searching for the missing aircraft have begun flights in two new directions, over Bale and West Gojam administrative regions, following a satellite direction on what could be a signal from the missing aircraft.

The operation has been in progress throughout the day in the two new directions, with two C-130 planes from the Ethiopian Airlines and the U.S. Air Force making reconnaissance flights over Bale, Dinsho, Goba, and Agarfa areas. Another C-130 U.S. Air Force plane has been conducting search operations over Bahr Dar, north-western Ethiopia, covering an area of 80 kms.

U.S. Congressmen Briefed

EA1208071689 Addis Ababa in Ahmaric to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Excerpt] U.S. Congress members arrived in Addis Ababa today to monitor the efforts being made to trace the RRC aircraft which became missing while flying to western Ethiopia last Monday and to coordinate America's part in the search.

Among those who arrived today were: Mr Gary Ackerman, New York congressman, (Sgt Jack Roe), senior officer at the U.S. Congress [as heard] and other officials. The U.S. Congressmen were briefed on the efforts made over the last 3 days, since the disappearance of the aircraft first became known, and the setting up of search zones.

The officials said they understood fully the efforts being made by the Ethiopian Government to search for the missing plane by air and overland.

The officials were met by Comrade Fasil Nahom, head of legal and foreign relations and minister in the State Council. One S-5 Galaxy aircraft with four helicopters on board arrived in Addis Ababa today to take part in the search for the missing plane. [passage omitted]

Further Details on Search

EA1208191889 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Efforts to trace the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission plane which disappeared last Monday are continuing. [passage omitted]

Fifteen aircraft continued the search in 25 zones today. The visiting U.S. congressmen accompanied the search team.

Yesterday evening it was reported that a U.S. satellite had picked up radio signals in the area of Dinsho, 24 km from Agarfa and 32 km from the town of Goba. However, after an extensive air search, it was discovered that the signals emanated from a microwave station. It was also reported that a second U.S. satellite had picked up radio signals from the Choke Mountains, 30 km from Mota in Western Gojam Administrative Area, but the result was the same. [passage omitted]

The authorities say that the search for the missing aircraft will continue tomorrow. The search area will be expanded.

14 Bodies Found Near Wreckage

AB1308145389 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Aug 13 (AFP)—The wreckage of a missing plane carrying U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland has been found on a mountainside 55 kilometres (34 miles) east of the western Ethiopian town of Gambela, a U.S. Embassy official, reached by telephone in Addis Ababa said Sunday.

The official said 14 bodies had been found and the search was continuing for the other two persons known to have been on board the twin Otter plane.

She said they were also presumed to be dead.

The plane was found Sunday by one of four U.S. MH-60 helicopters, which joined the search Friday. Attempts to find further bodies were hampered by the extremely difficult and rugged terrain, the U.S. official said.

The small plane went missing in bad weather on August 7 after leaving Addis Ababa headed for the Fugnido refugee camp close to the Sudanese border, some 50 kilometres (30 miles) south of Gambela. [passage omitted]

Wreckage Reported; Bodies Found

EA1308170389 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] The wreckage of the missing aircraft carrying U.S. Congressman Mickey Leland, chairman of the House of Representatives Select Committee on Hunger has been found today near Dembi Dolo, Wolega administrative region.

Details of the casualties have not been given, but informed sources say that 13 bodies were found at the side of the wreckage and that the fate of the three other persons is not known.

A spokesman for the Ethiopian search team said medical corps had been rushed to the wreckage site immediately, after it was spotted at 1:15 pm local time.

The twin Otter aircraft of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] was chartered by the U.S. Embassy to fly a congressional party headed by Mr Leland to southwestern Ethiopia to inspect the conditions of 50,000 Sudanese refugees at Fungido shelter camp about 100 kms south of the town, Gambela.

In addition to the congressional party of five, that came from the U.S., four other Americans with the U.S. Embassy were travelling with the party. The seven Ethiopians include officials from the RRC and the crew of the aircraft. Contact was lost with the ill-fated aircraft about half an hour after it took off from Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa last Monday.

An intensive search and rescue operations on land and from the air was launched early Tuesday involving a task force of 12 aircraft from the Ethiopia Air Force, Ethiopian Airlines, and the RRC air service. Two C-130 transport carriers of the U.S. Air Force joined the search from the air on Wednesday.

A three-man congressional delegation came to Addis Ababa on Friday to follow the search operation and to coordinate the endeavors of the American contingent in the search. Four MH-60 helicopters of the U.S. Air Force also joined in the search by Saturday.

Leland's Body Identified

EA1308194789 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mr Gary Ackerman, who was among the members of the U.S. Congress who had arrived to coordinate and follow the search for the aircraft, visited the site and gave a statement to journalists at Bole Airport. Alemneh Wasie has the details:

[Begin recording] Gary Ackerman confirmed in his statement that among the bodies found was that of Mickey Leland, member of the U.S. Congress.

Mr Ackerman noted that the late Mickey Leland was someone who had performed a great role in assisting the hungry.

He said that the aircraft had broken into many parts which had been completely scattered. The aircraft had crashed into a mountain, about 30 kms from Gambela airstrip and fallen into a deep valley. He added that the members of the U.S. airborne division had been lowered from their helicopters on ropes in order to collect the wreckage of the aircraft and the bodies of the victims.

Ackerman further noted that it had been possible to confirm that Mickey Leland was among the bodies found through personal effects on the bodies. Gary Ackerman stressed that it was proving difficult to identify the bodies of the victims. [end recording]

President Mengistu Receives Iranian Official

EA1208072189 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, today met and held talks with the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani. Comrade President Mengistu held extensive discussions with Mr Lavasani on the forthcoming ninth Nonaligned Movement meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Comrade President Mengistu said that Ethiopia, one of the founding members, would never refrain from contributing her share to strengthen the Movement and expressed his conviction that Iran and other member states would further [words indistinct]. The comrade president and the Iranian official discussed bilateral relations and Mr Lavasani gave an extensive briefing on the current situation in his country.

IRNA Reports Meeting

LD1208164689 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 12, IRNA—Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani currently in Addis Ababa met with President Mengistu Haile Mariam Friday [11 August].

During the meeting, the two sides stressed expansion of mutual cooperation at international circles and said they were pleased with the full coordination existing between them on various issues relating to the Non-aligned Movement as well as regional and international issues.

Lavasani is visiting Addis Ababa at the threshold of the ninth non-aligned summit meet to be held in Belgrade next month.

The deputy foreign minister outlined Iran's stands regarding Iraq's hampering of the peace talks and implementation of Resolution 598 during the past year and stressed immediate withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognised borders on the basis of the 1975 accord between Iran and Iraq.

He also emphasised on the comprehensiveness and stability of the Resolution 598 and the 1975 accord as the only basis for solving Iran-Iraq disputes and for the establishment of durable peace and security.

Iran officially and unconditionally accepted the Security Council Resolution 598 in July last year and a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire went into effect between the two sides about a month later. Four rounds of talks have been held at ministerial levels between Iran and Iraq in New York and Geneva under direct supervision of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar but no substantial progress has been made due to Baghdad's procrastinating tactics.

Referring to recent statements of Iraq officials calling for a new peace accord with Iran, Lavasani said it was just a deviatory and propaganda move in order to block implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598.

Ethiopia is a member of the Security Council.

The Ethiopian president said his country has always voiced support for invulnerability of Iran-Iraq international borders and opposed any expansionist scheme against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He agreed with Lavasani that the new situation between Iran and Iraq after the U.N.-mediated ceasefire went into effect in August 1988, had not practically changed except for the fact that only exchange of fire had been halted.

Criticising the Non-aligned Movement, the Ethiopian president regretted that the problems of the Third World were still there and despite the movement's efforts for creating a new international economic order, the poor have become poorer and the rich richer.

The movement should follow up its goals more industriously, he stressed.

He predicted a clear future for Tehran-Addis Ababa ties and their cooperation at the Non-aligned Movement.

Lavasani also met with the Ethiopian foreign minister. During the meeting which lasted for 2.5 hours, issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Kenya

President Moi Views 'Positive' Mozambique Talks

EA1208202089 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Excerpts] His Excellency, President Daniel arap Moi said today that the government will ration sugar supply to frontier towns in order to curb illegal export of the commodity. The president noted that such towns will be given an adequate supply of sugar to satisfy their demand in a given month, adding that they should not

expect an extra supply after exhausting their quota. President Moi was speaking to a delegation of leaders and citizens from Ajiado District, which paid him a courtesy call at his Kabarak home. [passage omitted]

President Moi thanked Kenyans for realizing the importance of peace and unity, which, he said, was necessary in planning for development. The president noted that a number of African countries had allowed foreigners to cause ethnic friction, which made Africans to fight each other. President Moi said it was pathetic to note that in some African countries, more people had died due to political chaos than during the struggle for their independence.

President Moi said he looked forward to the success of the peace initiative between the Mozambican Government and the opposing Mozambique National Resistance Movement [Renamo]. He said that the meeting in Nairobi between a Mozambican church delegation and Renamo had set a positive stage for future talks between the Mozambican Government and the resistance movement.

The president added that the church delegation had on behalf of the Mozambican Government presented a 12-point talking proposal to Renamo. President Moi noted that the Mozambican peace initiative was a highly complicated process, considering that the country had suffered civil strife for the last 13 years. He said that in such a situation, suspicion and hate between the parties involved had to be removed to ensure success at the peace negotiation. The president observed that his guiding principle was the preservation and protection of human life, and urged Mozambicans adopt that principle. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Envoy Discusses Mozambique With Moi
EA1008203089 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Aug 89

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received a special message from President Husni Mubarak of Egypt. The message was delivered to the president by the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali. In the message, President Mubarak wished President Moi success in the Mozambican peace initiative. President Moi also wished President Mubarak success in his taxing office as the chairman of the OAU. The president said that his greatest concern on the issue of Mozambique was to see an end to loss of human life in that country. He noted that the peace process for Mozambique was complicated and intricate since the fighting has been going on there for the last 13 years. President Moi said that the first step and the most important requirement in the peace initiative was the creating of understanding and the removal of mistrust among those involved. The president noted that Africa was experiencing many problems which slow down development. He especially pointed out that the problem of overpopulation retarded development because there was no corresponding expansion of basic requirements.

The Egyptian minister said that President Mubarak wished to benefit from President Moi's wisdom and experience, since the Kenyan leader was at one time the chairman of OAU. Dr Ghali said that President Moi's experience was deeper because he chaired the OAU when the continent was faced with most serious problems. [passage omitted]

Communique Issued on Visit

EA1108230089 Nairobi KNA in English 1620 GMT
11 Aug 89

[Text] [No dateline as received] Kenya and Egypt today issued a joint communique following a two day successful joint ministerial commission meeting in Nairobi.

In the communique, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Kenya's minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko, agreed to take further measures to expand and diversify their bilateral cooperation. The cooperation will be in the areas of industry, economics, trade, tourism, education, science, culture, transport and communications, among others.

The foreign ministers reiterated the need for peaceful settlement over conflicts among states. On the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers called for all parties to the conflict to contribute to a comprehensive, just and durable peace settlement.

Dr Ouko and Dr Butrus Ghali reaffirmed their full support for SWAPO [South-West Africa people's Organization] in ushering in the independence of Namibia, during the November elections.

Meanwhile, a four-man delegation of the ruling Sudanese Revolutionary Council arrived in Nairobi today and will deliver a special message to President Daniel arap Moi from the Sudanese head of state Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir.

The special envoy leading the delegation, Brig. Dominic Kassiano, was met at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by an assistant minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Chris Obure and the chief of protocol, Mr Njuguna Mahugu.

Envoy Condemns Attack in Namibia, Departs

EA1208211589 Nairobi in KNA in English 0906 GMT
12 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 12th August—The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, said in Nairobi today that his country condemns without reservation the aggression on the UN peace-keeping forces in Namibia.

Speaking minutes before he flew out of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi at the end of a two-day official visit to Kenya, Mr Ghali expressed deep

concern at reports that there had been incidents of shooting at UN peace-keeping forces which are overseeing the transition towards Namibia's independence.

The Egyptian minister, who led a powerful delegation to the joint talks between his country and Kenya, said the aggression violated the UN Charter apart from being a major obstacle to Resolution 435 of the UN which sanctioned the transition of Namibia's independence. Calling for an immediate inquiry into the aggression incident, the Egyptian official pledged Africa's total commitment to Namibia's independence. He, however, expressed optimism, saying that he had every hope that the time-table towards Namibia's independence could still be realised within the anticipated period despite the prevailing problems.

Mr Ghali, whose nation is the current chairman of the OAU, said that an ad hoc committee of the organization dealing with southern Africa is scheduled to meet in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 21st August this year to discuss the aggression on UN forces in Namibia, among other matters on its agenda.

On the agreement of co-operation, which was signed between Kenya and Egypt, the Egyptian foreign minister said the excellent resolutions that were adopted by the two countries following the two days of talks will give new momentum to the cordial relations between Kenya and Egypt. [passage omitted]

Somalia

President Siad Barre Speaks on Recent Riots

AB1408103389 Paris AFP in French 0949 GMT
14 Aug 89

[Text] Rome, 14 Aug (AFP)—The bloody clashes that took place in Mogadishu one month ago "was just an act of folly perpetrated by religious extremists," the Somali president, General Siad Barre, said in an interview published today by the Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO.

"After the assassination of Bishop Salvatore Colombo" (bishop of Mogadishu, on 9 July), Gen Barre declared, "I offered a ransom for the capture of the criminals. The 14 July incidents were caused by the reaction of extremists, who incited the public by telling them that the government, by offering a ransom for the murderers of a Catholic priest, had shown that it is against the Muslim religion," Mr Barre said.

The Somali president added that the number of victims of the riots "was certainly higher than the figure given initially by official sources" (24 dead), "because several of the injured, who were hiding in houses, died later." He however feels that the figure of 400 deaths, as estimated by several travellers coming from Somalia during the past month, is "exaggerated." Meanwhile, according to him, there have been no summary executions nor torture, but rather "several arrests" have been made.

'Several Thousand' Refugees Flee to Ethiopia

AB1208205089 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 12 Aug 89

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] A new batch of Somali refugees numbering several thousand are reported to have crossed into Ethiopia to escape new fighting in northern Somalia between government troops and rebels of the Somali National Movement, the SNM. The Africa representative of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Mr (Elbakh Elaaf Pathos), told REUTER news agency he had been informed by the Ethiopian Government that more than 6,000 Somalis had crossed into Ethiopia in the past 11 days.

The new batch of refugees are said to come from the Borama and Saylac regions of northern Somalia, where the rebels have recently reported heavy fighting. Earlier this week, there were reports that the town of Borama had fallen to the SNM. This was denied by the Somali Government, which said there had never been any fighting in the area.

Uganda

* Minister Signs Economic Agreement With Cuba

34000512b Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 4 May 89 p 12

[Text] Uganda and Cuba have signed a barter trade protocol worth US \$12.5m [million] for the year 1989-90.

The agreement was signed yesterday by Uganda's Minister of Commerce, Mr Paul Etyang and the Cuban Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz.

Under the agreement Uganda is to export to Cuba 5,300 metric tonnes of coffee, 3,000 metric tonnes of beans, 1.2m square feet of processed leather and 1,500 metric tonnes of soya beans.

Cuban exports to Uganda will include 15,000 metric tonnes of sugar, 10,000 metric tonnes of salt, medical and veterinary drugs.

Other goods to be exported by Cuba under the agreement are chemicals, 100 tonnes of paper, tractor drawn mowers, welding rods, food processing equipment and household items.

During the 1989-90 trade agreement the amount of sugar imports were increased from 10,000 metric tonnes to 15,000 metric tonnes.

Cuba also agreed to rehabilitate Kinvala sugar works and it has also invited a Ugandan delegation to visit Cuba and study areas of cooperation.

This is the third trade agreement between Uganda and Cuba. The first agreement was signed for 1986-87 period amounting to US \$15m.

During the 1987-88 period both parties signed an agreement worth US \$25m. In the period 1987-88 Uganda exchanged beans for sugar, batteries and tyres from Cuba.

President P.W. Botha 'Expected To Resign' 14 Aug
MB1408125989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1258 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is expected to resign tonight.

Although no official confirmation of this could be obtained, all indications are that he will announce his departure from office in a television appearance scheduled for the start of the 8pm news tonight.

There is no indication as to when the resignation will become effective.

Mr Botha will probably given an effective date which will require a successor to take over, or he may personally appoint a caretaker acting state president to see out the remaining four weeks of his term.

Should Mr Botha be unwilling to appoint an acting state president the cabinet may do so, a legal advisor to parliament said.

Should Mr Botha's resignation be with immediate effect, it will shorten his term of office by four weeks as a new state president, probably Mr F.W. de Klerk, is due to be elected by the new electoral college within a fortnight of Polling Day, September 6.

The resignation will also follow the stormiest public change of leadership the National Party [NP] has experienced in its history. The public clash between a chief executive, either in the days of prime ministers or since, is also unprecedented in its scope or duration.

A resignation will bring to an end a running battle between the incumbent and the man whose succession he clearly rejected since springing his surprise resignation of the National Party caucus while convalescing from a mild stroke in January.

Mr Botha defied repeated calls by the same caucus to heed the principle that the governing party's leadership and the position of chief executive cannot be separated. All along the implied implication was that the party Mr Botha had served in public office for 41 years wanted him to resign and make way for the new leader.

This Mr Botha steadfastly refused to do, at first insisting in a press interview during his convalescence at his retreat in Wilderness, that he was not even prepared to allow his party's wish to call an election this year. He hinted strongly that he was also available for another term in office.

Then followed the backdown on an election and an accommodation between Mr de Klerk and his caucus with the president on the split of leadership and head of government roles. Most National Party ministers and MP's [members of parliament] were less than happy

about Mr de Klerk being forced to fight an election without the clout of the presidency, but hoped the compromise would keep Mr Botha safely and ceremoniously occupied at Tuynhuys.

The party, its leader and the whole cabinet was left aghast when on Friday [11 August] President Botha suddenly issued a statement saying he had no official knowledge of an announced meeting between Mr de Klerk, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha; and the Zambia president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, on August 28.

The terse statement, issued by fax to SAPA, and coming in the peaking period of the NP's most crucial general election, had the effect of a political cluster bomb. The opposition called the situation "bizarre", the National Party cabinet met at the home of Mr de Klerk on Saturday to say they were agreed on how to deal with the situation, the seriousness of which they did not underestimate.

Calls for calm were made from election platforms and this morning a stern-faced cabinet answered the state president's summons to an extraordinary cabinet meeting which now appears to have been the very last Mr Botha is destined to have presided over.

Chief Justice Refuses Comment

MB1408142589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1421 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The chief justice of South Africa, Mr Justice M. Corbett, this afternoon gave a flat "no comment" when asked if he had received a letter of resignation from the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

The Constitution lays down that if the state president wishes to resign, he may do so by lodging his resignation in writing with the chief justice.

It is reliably understood that Mr Botha may announce his resignation when he addressed the nation on television tonight.

President P.W. Botha Resigns

MB1408161489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has resigned with effect midnight today.

In a national television message to the nation, he said he was unable to continue in the office of the president when he was being ignored by his cabinet.

He had refused to accept a cabinet proposal to vacate his official residence, Westbrooke, and appoint an acting state president until after the September 6 election.

Mr Botha said he had asked his cabinet minister at this morning's meeting what reason he should give for such a step.

"They replied I could use my health as an excuse. To this I replied I am not prepared to leave on a lie," Mr Botha said.

"I have consequently decided to submit my resignation to the chief justice today with effect August 15."

Mr Botha prefaced his announcement with a long explanation of the issue surrounding the announced meeting between Zambia's president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and the new leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

He referred to a set of guidelines furnished to each minister on appointment which stipulate that copies of proposed travel programmes must be furnished to the state president's office.

"These arrangements are not technicalities," Mr Botha said tonight. It was the essence of trust between a head of state and his ministers and to brush them aside was to play with the "highest interest of the country."

Mr Botha then revealed that he had "good reason" to address a letter to Mr de Klerk, on "policy statements that completely ignore the state president" and foreign visits by you without complying with the prescribed rules." The letter was dated June 2, long before Mr de Klerk's visits to Europe and Mozambique.

The events which ultimately led to the resignation, and which were described as a "misunderstanding" by Mr de Klerk at he weekend, started on Thursday [10 August] when the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, phoned President Botha at his Wilderness residence.

De Klerk Calls Ministers Meeting on Kaunda Talks
MB1108112589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1115 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] Pretoria August 11 SAPA—An urgent meeting of all National Party [NP] ministers has been called by the leader of the NP, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to discuss a "possible misunderstanding" over his proposed visit to Lusaka.

This comes after this morning's terse statement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, saying he had no official knowledge of the visit.

Mr de Klerk said in a subsequent announcement that in the wake of the state president's statement there had been a meeting of all available cabinet ministers.

"From information supplied by Minister R.F. Botha (Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs), it appears that there may possibly be a misunderstanding," Mr de Klerk said.

"Attempts by ministers to arrange an urgent appointment with the state president in order to attempt to clear up the matter have so far been unsuccessful.

"In the light of these facts I am in the process of calling an urgent meeting of all available NP ministers for the earliest opportunity in order to consider the matter."

Urges 'Calm'

MB1108161889 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Our political staff reports that the cabinet is to meet in full session at Tuynhuys on Monday [14 August] morning to discuss differences between the state president and senior ministers over the planned meeting between the leader of the National Party [NP] Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. This follows a denial by Mr P.W. Botha this morning that he was officially aware of the proposed meeting. [passage omitted]

Mr de Klerk told our political staff a short while ago that it was to be expected that opposition parties would exploit the matter to the full. The NP would, however, act responsibly in the interests of the country. Mr de Klerk said that on this he was in agreement with all his ministerial colleagues, who he managed to contact personally or telephonically during the course of the day. He said he had contacted most of them.

He urged South Africans to remain calm, and warned those who were making unwarranted deductions that they may come to regret it.

Discusses Reaction to Kaunda Talks

MB1208052389 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Our political news staff reports that an emergency meeting is being called in Pretoria today for all National Party [NP] ministers in the cabinet, as well as the House of Assembly.

As yet, there has been no indication of when and where the meeting, called by NP leader F.W. de Klerk, will be held.

There has also been no confirmation of reports that Mr de Klerk's planned visit to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has been cancelled because of recent events.

Mr de Klerk said at a meeting near Bothaville, in the Orange Free State, last night that people who were drawing all sorts of conclusions from recent events surrounding the planned visit by himself and Foreign Minister Pik Botha to President Kaunda would regret it later.

Mr de Klerk said the opposition was reacting hysterically to the issue. He referred to a statement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in which Mr Botha had said that, in terms of the rules governing foreign visits by cabinet ministers, he had not been officially informed of the visit.

Referring to the office of the state president, Mr de Klerk said that it was necessary to look critically at the powers vested in the head of state in the process of reform and to consider whether so much power should be concentrated in the hands of one person.

He said that such concentration of power created a struggle for the position and could result in claims of white or black domination.

Mr de Klerk said the NP believed that an entirely new situation could arise where the state president did not have so much executive power.

Assures NP Strength

*MB1208062089 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 12 Aug 89*

[Statements by National Party leader F.W. de Klerk at a public meeting in Bothaville on 11 Aug—recorded]

[Text] Much has happened during the past 24 hours, precipitated by a statement from the honorable state president this morning.

This statement follows the hysteria by the opposition. The statement reads as follows:

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has reacted to reports that certain South African ministers would hold discussions with Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on 28 August.

The state president's statement reads:

In terms of the rules governing foreign visits by cabinet ministers, I have not been informed of the meeting with Dr Kaunda on 28 August.

I and a number of colleagues who were in Pretoria came together, and we issued the following statement:

As a result of the state president's statement, all available cabinet ministers should meet immediately. As a result of information received by Minister R.F. Botha, it appears that there might possibly be a misunderstanding. Attempts by ministers to arrange an emergency meeting with the state president to solve the issue have been unsuccessful so far. In the light of this, I, who issued that statement, am busy arranging an urgent meeting of all NP ministers as early as possible to consider the matter.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is expected that the opposition will try to gain maximum advantage from this situation. I want to give you the assurance tonight that the NP will pursue this matter with all the responsibility at its disposal and in the interests of South Africa. All my ministers and colleagues with whom I came into contact today agree with me. I want to warn those who are drawing all sorts of conclusions that they would regret it.

The NP will emerge stronger from this issue and this will be shown at the 6 September polls.

National Party Cabinet Members Threaten To Resign

*MB1208080489 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 12 Aug 89 pp 1, 2*

[By Bruce Cameron]

[Excerpts] Durban—The National Party leadership was closing ranks today as it faced a major constitutional crisis which will see the entire cabinet linking up against President P.W. Botha on Monday [14 August]. [passage omitted]

There was widespread concern last night among members of the Cabinet that President Botha may attempt to fire members of the Cabinet with the names of National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, being mentioned.

Members of the Cabinet warned last night that if President Botha attempted to dump any Minister, the entire Cabinet was likely to resign or attempt to force President Botha's resignation, sparking which would be one of the most serious constitutional crises to face the country.

Mr de Klerk was facing a major test of his leadership and with only 25 days to go until election day the party itself was concerned about the damage if Mr de Klerk did not win the day. [passage omitted]

Senior party members said last night that Mr de Klerk could not afford to be seen to be backing off at all to the obdurate President Botha.

The party was insisting the planned meeting on August 28 between Mr de Klerk and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, which sparked the crisis, had to go ahead for two reasons.

The first was the importance of the meeting for possible peace moves for the region and secondly because Mr de Klerk had to show he was strong enough to stand up to Mr Botha.

President Botha, who is understood to have cancelled an engagement last night so he could receive rapid reports on Mr de Klerk's speech in the Free State last night, apparently called the Cabinet meeting after Mr de Klerk called his own meeting for Wednesday [16 August].

The major question mark, however, remained why President Botha had reacted in such a public manner for his own party.

The party sources are saying this was the final straw and President Botha could no longer expect any sympathy from the party after it had to endure a year of pique from the President.

Senior government sources also indicated last night that President Botha had been informed of the proposed meeting between Mr de Klerk and Dr Kaunda at the earliest opportunity.

It had never been intended that Mr de Klerk should meet Dr Kaunda before the elections, but because of developments souring peace talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government it was felt a meeting should take place as soon as possible.

Arrangements for the meeting had been rapidly concluded by diplomats and President Kaunda announced the meeting before Mr Pik Botha could inform President Botha.

However the sources said the President had been informed before the announcement was published by the South African media.

Soon after the statement was issued Mr Pik Botha received a telephone call from a furious President Botha.

This and a number of other rows seemed to indicate at one stage yesterday that the Foreign Minister may have been forced to resign. However, his colleagues and Mr de Klerk backed him as a result of which President Botha apparently issued his public statement sparking the crisis.

De Klerk-Kaunda Meeting Cancellation Denied
MB1208093489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0934 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town Aug 12—The Kaunda/De Klerk meeting has not been cancelled, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

He categorically denied newspaper reports that his minister had said the trip, in which Mr Botha is to accompany Mr de Klerk, was called off.

The meeting would continue as planned on August 28, he said.

This assurance follows reliable reports that President P.W. Botha has threatened to dismiss Mr Pik Botha, one of his closest lieutenants, from the cabinet over the affair.

It has now become clear that President Botha's interference in the Kaunda meeting and his calling for an urgent cabinet meeting on Monday to clarify his alleged exclusion from the arrangements is not going to be allowed to disrupt new NP [National Party] leader Mr F.W. de Klerk's plans.

From National Party sources it has also become apparent that the cabinet is likely to consolidate their support behind Mr de Klerk's leadership at a secret meeting in Pretoria today for a show-down with Mr Botha at Tuynhuys on Monday.

NP 'Crisis' Seems 'Beyond Public Salvation'
MB1208101889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1016 GMT 12 Aug 89

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Cape Town Aug 12 SAPA—The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, faces total isolation and a final show-down with his cabinet on Monday [14 August] which may relegate his public career to political oblivion.

A crisis conflict unprecedented in the National Party's [NP's] 41-year rule appears to be beyond public salvation as National Party ministers meet at a secret venue in Pretoria to give their formal backing to their new leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

The meeting takes place against a background of ill-concealed anger at President Botha's public embarrassment yesterday of his two most senior ministers, and his own party's leader, at a critical point in the National Party's most crucial election campaign since it took power in 1948.

Adding fuel to the fire of senior party men's fury is the fact that the crisis has not only placed a major diplomatic breakthrough, a rare leader summit with Dr Kenneth Kaunda, in jeopardy but has dragged the party's most intimate domestic politics into the international arena.

This morning a spokesman for Mr Pik Botha, threatened with dismissal by his former trusting president, denied that the Kaunda visit was off but the unsavoury escalation of the crisis may yet turn the August 28 appointment into an embarrassment which neither party may wish to keep.

President Botha's curt message to SAPA yesterday that he had no official knowledge of the Kaunda/De Klerk meeting precipitated a chain of events which Mr Botha apparently did not foresee.

While insisting all day there was nothing to add to the message and after apparently being unreachable to minister's trying to mediate in the "misunderstanding," he was confronted with Mr de Klerk's decision to call his own "cabinet meeting" in his capacity as party leader.

Mr Botha then countered what was clearly a move to rally support against him by calling an official extraordinary cabinet meeting at Tuynhuys for Monday morning.

Party observers here believe that by Monday the crisis will have been dealt with in Pretoria, leaving only a final reckoning with Mr Botha.

Rank and file MP's and party officials have not been as united against Mr Botha since the leadership crisis in the party was triggered by a stroke in January.

This latest meddling with the powers of the party leader from behind his constitutional shelter is regarded as unforgivable and devastatingly harmful to the party he himself has so often demanded loyalty towards.

The latest incident finally proves, they say, the party's stance that the executive and party leadership cannot be separated.

One opposition MP, aghast at the Tuynhuys message yesterday, asked what would have happened if a real crisis, such as a war situation, had suddenly arisen.

"We cannot tolerate this situation any more," one senior nationalist said from Pretoria. What was particularly vexing was that Mr Botha had been informed of the Kaunda meeting, albeit not in the formalised detailed fashion he may have preferred.

His memory was clearly slipping, senior party officials in Cape Town told the NP mouthpiece, *DIE BURGER*, which has uncharacteristically also taken a clear and uncompromising stance against the man it once revered both as cape and national leader of the party.

The newspaper acknowledged in its reports today that President Botha's refusal to attend a farewell dinner in his honour at the party's federal congress in June, was another embarrassment for the party, saying it was also cleared with him beforehand. Mr Botha at the time claimed; he had a previously arranged engagement on the night.

What has become abundantly clear from the actions of Mr de Klerk and the cabinet since yesterday is that they intend to put up a fight, albeit in the most restrained closed-door fashion possible.

Unprecedented calls for NP supporters to remain calm were made from election platforms in Bothaville and the strand where Mr de Klerk and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan had speaking engagements.

"Emotions must not prevail," General Malan said. "I trust our people will not draw uncalled-for conclusions.

"In such times South Africans, and particularly National Party supporters, must keep cool heads. It is not the time to allow emotions to take charge of us."

Observers believe this is a tall order, particularly for Mr de Klerk and his ministerial colleagues when they face a man well known for his own emotional capabilities. At the same time, they say, Mr Botha seemed to have crossed his final rubicon when he committed his terse message to the office fax machine yesterday morning.

Cabinet Ministers Arrive at De Klerk's Home 12 Aug
MB1208103489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1034 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Pretoria Aug 12 SAPA—A phalanx of cabinet ministers including all four provincial leaders of the NP [National Party] arrived at the home of the leader of the NP Mr F.W. de Klerk, in Brooklyn Pretoria, in a steady stream this morning to attend crisis talks on the showdown between Mr de Klerk and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

'Unanimous' on How To Handle President
MB1208143289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1430 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 12, SAPA—The leader of the National Party [NP], Mr F.W. de Klerk, said today the party was unanimous on how the dispute with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should best be handled.

He said the party was unanimous on what the approach should be in future discussions with Mr Botha.

Mr de Klerk, flanked by several senior cabinet ministers, read out a statement on the steps of his Pretoria home after a meeting with virtually all NP cabinet ministers.

It lasted about two and a half hours. The dispute arose yesterday with a shock denial by President Botha that he had no knowledge about a proposed visit to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda later this month by Mr de Klerk and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha.

President Botha, has ordered a full cabinet meeting in Cape Town on Monday [14 Aug] when the matter will be taken further.

In his statement this afternoon, which struck observers as being rather bland, Mr de Klerk said it had been "a very good meeting."

It had offered him the opportunity to "fully brief the leadership corps and leaders of the National Party on the events since thursday, August 10, 1989." The implications of the events had been discussed fully and in depth.

Mr de Klerk said the meeting was unanimous on how the matter should henceforth best be handled, and how it should be handled during discussion with the president.

"The NP does not in the least underestimate the seriousness of the situation.

"True to its tradition, the NP will act in a responsible fashion in the best interests of South Africa and its constituents.

"As regards the election, I call on voters not to allow themselves to be led astray.

"The election of September 6 is about the future. Only the NP can be trusted with the future of South Africa."

Shortly before Mr de Klerk read his statement, Mr Pik Botha, striding towards his car, said in answer to a question from a member of the waiting press corps that President Botha had not over the past few days suggested that he (Pik Botha) should resign from the cabinet.

Only two cabinet ministers, Mr Danie Steyn, minister of economic affairs and technology, and Mr Gene Louw, minister of constitutional development and planning, appeared not to have attended today's meeting, but no political significance is attached to this.

Further on De Klerk Statement

MB1208173989 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] National Party [NP] leader Mr F.W. de Klerk says the party does not underestimate the seriousness of the current dispute between the state president and the cabinet, and responsible action will be taken in the interest of South Africa.

Mr de Klerk was speaking in Pretoria after an urgent meeting of NP ministers. The meeting is a sequel to a statement yesterday in which President Botha denied that he was officially informed about the proposed visit to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda by Mr de Klerk and Mr Pik Botha. Mr de Klerk addressed the news media after today's meeting.

[Begin De Klerk recording] We had a very good meeting. The meeting gave me the opportunity to inform the NP leadership about events since Thursday [10 Aug]. We had an in-depth discussion of the implications of these events. The meeting was unanimous on how the situation should best be handled in talks with the state president. The NP does not at all underestimate the seriousness of the situation which resulted. True to its tradition, the NP will act responsibly in the best interests of South Africa and its voters [kiesers]. With respect to the elections, I appeal to voters not be misled. The 6 September election is about the future. Only the NP can be trusted with the future of South Africa. [end recording]

[Reporter Riaan Nel] Almost the entire cabinet and most deputy and own affairs ministers of the House of Assembly attended the urgent meeting at Mr de Klerk's

Brooklyn residence in Pretoria. The provincial leaders of the NP: Mr Kobie Coetsee of the [Orange] Free State, Mr Stoffel Botha of Natal, and Dr Dawie de Villiers of the Cape all attended the meeting, which started at 1200 and lasted more than 3 hours. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, who is a central figure in the current dispute between the state president and cabinet, was among the first to arrive at the residence. The ministers, who appeared relaxed, were awaited by a large crowd of media representatives. [end recording]

President Botha 'Has Nothing To Add'

MB1208175989 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] The state president this morning said President Botha has nothing to add to a statement he made yesterday [11 Aug], except to confirm that he called a meeting on Monday morning [14 Aug] at Tuynhuys in Cape Town.

In the meantime, a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs said the talks between Mr de Klerk and President Kaunda are not canceled. He denied newspaper reports that expected Minister Pik Botha to state that the talks are off track. The two leaders will meet on 28 August as planned.

President To Address Nation

MB1408102089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1023 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The State President, Mr P.W. Botha, is to address the nation on television tonight after the extraordinary cabinet meeting between he and his cabinet broke up without anything having been resolved.

Both Mr F.W. de Klerk's office and that of the state president would not give details but confirmed that there had been an unresolved breach between the president and his government.

Mr de Klerk referred SAPA to the state president's office when he and his colleagues left the meeting in a group via the underground parking area.

The state president's press liaison director would in turn issue only a short statement:

"There will be no further comments or statements. The state president will address the nation on television tonight."

A security policeman relayed Mr Viviers' statement to the large group of pressmen and television cameramen waiting outside Tuynhuys' gates.

He said: "Mr Viviers said the meeting has adjourned. The state president will address the nation on television tonight at 8 pm."

Minutes after the meeting broke up, the state president took a walk in the Tuynhuys garden while senior ministers, including the four provincial leaders, gathered in Mr de Klerk's H.F. Verwoerd office for an urgent meeting.

Although no official comment was forthcoming from his staff, it was learnt that the "the news is not good".

It is not certain whether Mr Botha's decision to go on TV tonight may trigger a response from the cabinet.

De Klerk Denies 'Unresolved Breach'

MB1408114689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 14 Aug 89

[By Pierre Claasen]

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The office of the National Party leader and minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has denied that it had confirmed that there was an unresolved breach between the state President, Mr P.W. Botha and his government.

A spokesman for the minister said a SAPA report in this regard was untrue.

"We merely confirm that the meeting has ended," the spokesman said.

P.W. Botha, De Klerk Late for Cabinet Meeting

MB1408065989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0654 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his chief adversary and National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, were both late for the scheduled start of today's historic extraordinary cabinet meeting.

Mr Botha arrived at Tuynhuys at 8:35am two minutes after Mr F.W. de Klerk and Mr Barend du Plessis entered the building via the basement entrance which connects the presidential office to the Stalplein underground parking area and the H.F. Verwoerd Building.

The meeting was scheduled to start at 8:30.

Mr de Klerk said he had no comment to make before the meeting and could not say whether there would be a press statement afterwards.

"We will have to see what happens," he told SAPA.

Dr Dawie de Villiers, Cape National Party leader and Mr Greyling Wentzel, minister of agriculture, were first to arrive.

Mr Wentzel, when asked whether everyone was full of confidence smilingly shook his shoulders in mock trembling and said: "I don't know. We'll see."

De Klerk Refuses Comment

MB1408094989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0949 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town August 14 SAPA—The meeting in Tuynhuys between the state President Mr P.W. Botha and his cabinet broke up at 1145 today after three hours.

A strained Mr F.W. de Klerk declined to make a statement and referred all inquiries to the state president's office.

The state president left his office minutes later and was seen walking slowly around the Tuynhuys gardens in earnest conversation with his private secretary, Captain Ters Ehlers. They were followed by two plainclothes security men.

Mr de Klerk left the presidential offices through an underground tunnel into the ministerial parking bays, avoiding the half-dozen television crews and other journalists gathered outside the Tuynhuys gates.

He was deep in discussion with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, and Cape NP [National Party] leader and minister of privatisation and administration, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

Other members of the cabinet followed in groups a few paces behind them.

When asked for a comment on the talks, Mr de Klerk indicated he would not make a statement.

Asked if he and his colleagues were still cabinet ministers, he smiled and said that Tuynhuys should be contacted for a statement.

'Crisis' Cabinet Meeting Ends

MB1408111889 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 14 Aug 89

[Text] The crisis cabinet meeting at Tuynhuys this morning ended shortly after noon today without a statement being released, but a spokesman for the state president said the state president would address the nation on television this evening at 2000.

Members of the cabinet left the meeting with drawn faces, and declined to comment. They referred newsmen to the office of the president. Our political news staff reports that the outcome of the meeting was not clear at this stage, nor was it known if an agreement had been reached.

This morning's meeting was convened by the state president, after a series of events last week led to President Botha's statement on Friday [11 August] that he had had no knowledge of the meeting between Mr F.W. de Klerk and Mr Pik Botha with President Kaunda of Zambia on 28 August.

As leader of the National Party, Mr de Klerk has since had talks with several fellow members of the cabinet. After a meeting of ministers at his home on Saturday [12 August] he said the cabinet was not [as heard] fully in agreement on how the matter should be handled, and that it was aware of the gravity of the situation.

Towards the end of the weekend it was clear that today's meeting could result in a constitutional crisis, and it appears now that this possibility still exists.

De Klerk Refuses Questions

*MB1408140689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 14 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 14 SAPA—National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, refused to answer questions when faced by a barrage of pressmen at the Rand Afrikaans University today.

Mr de Klerk, attending an institute of American studies seminar would only offer "no comment" and "you'll get the news in time" to questions concerning the resignation of State President P.W. Botha and Mr de Klerk's appointment as acting president.

The press was not allowed to follow Mr de Klerk into the university's auditorium where the seminar is being held.

Much the same happened when Mr de Klerk emerged from the auditorium. He again refused to answer any questions concerning the government's crisis.

A member of the public who attended the seminar said Mr de Klerk spoke on South Africa's economic rather than political problems.

The National Party leader was ushered by his security guards into a waiting Mercedes Benz.

Worrall Criticizes NP's 'Unseemly Quarrel'

*MB1208131089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 12 Aug 89*

[Text] Nelspruit, Aug 12, SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] said tonight it welcomed the proposed meeting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the leader of the National Party [NP], Mr F.W. de Klerk.

Dr Denis Worrall, co-leader of the DP, speaking at a public gathering in Nelspruit this evening said co-leader Mr Wynand Malan had "encouraged" such a meeting during his visit to Lusaka in July this year when he met with President Kaunda.

The Democratic Party "therefore welcomes the news that such a meeting is to take place," said Dr Worrall. "We however wish to caution Mr de Klerk and the NP against the very real possibility of another rubicon."

Dr Worrall said "given President Kaunda's expectations and the contradictions about apartheid in the NP's five-year 'action' plan, this possibility seemed likely" and hence the "need for a strong DP to keep the NP in line."

He hit out at the current crisis arising out of the dispute between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and Mr de Klerk over the latter's impending visit to Lusaka with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

"It is clear that the National Party leaders are even now putting the interests of the party before those of the country and its people.

"While the country is crying out for leadership to move our society away from apartheid, all we see is a spectacle of who told whom about a meeting, which should occur anyway."

He blamed the "unseemly quarrel" between the state president and the leader of the National Party on the corruption of power after 41 years of "continuous office" by the NP, which he said had "lost all sense of proportion."

Treurnicht Criticizes NP 'Palace Revolution'

*MB1208131889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1246 GMT 12 Aug 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein, Aug 12, SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said today there was a first-class palace revolution underway in South Africa at present.

If the leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, gained the support of the other cabinet ministers, it appeared that there would be a total onslaught on the state president of South Africa Dr Treurnicht said in his closing message to the 7th [Orange] Free State Congress of the party in Bloemfontein today.

In effect Mr de Klerk was challenging the authority of the state president, but it was within the competence of the state president to say that he no longer needed Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr de Klerk, minister of national education, in his cabinet. "He can fire them," said Dr Treurnicht.

The crisis was not only between persons. It was more than this. Mr de Klerk had invited other leaders to help with South Africa's problems. "Chissano, a Marxist, is ready with De Klerk to look at South Africa's problems. Kaunda announces that he already has a recipe," said Dr Treurnicht.

He contended that while Mr de Klerk was ready to share plans with Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Mr P.W. Botha was not prepared to go so far as to accept Presidents Chissano and Kaunda as advisers on South Africa's internal policies.

The conclusion was that someone was going to be hurt. The NP [National Party] would be hurt, South Africa would be hurt, but it was the Government of South Africa at which investors from overseas looked.

"South Africa is getting hurt, and the South Africa that gets hurt is more and more convinced that these wounds can only be healed by a new government and that that government must be a CP government," said Dr Treurnicht.

He concluded that one could not have good neighbourliness without separation. It was a guarantee for healthy survival.

P.W. Botha 'Backed Down' on Pik Botha Threat
MB1308091489 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

["Pik's Ready for Do-or-Die Fight" by Kitt Katzin]

[Excerpts] The devastating leadership struggle in the National Party [NP] reached boiling point on Friday [11 Aug] when an angry State President threatened to fire his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, over the planned summit with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

Shortly after yesterday's dramatic meeting of Cabinet Ministers, Mr Pik Botha, striding towards his car, said in answer to a question from a member of the waiting press corps that President Botha had not over the past few days suggested that he should resign from the Cabinet.

But reliable sources told the SUNDAY STAR yesterday that the President's threat had enraged Mr Botha, a long-time protege and ally of P.W. and that he had considered resigning from the Cabinet and quitting public life.

But the President, who has only 24 days in public office before he retires after the September 6 election, apparently backed down when presumably it was shown that Mr Botha had the personal backing of NP leader Mr F.W. de Klerk and the entire Cabinet.

On this basis, Mr Pik Botha was said to be prepared to stand by the role he played in the Kaunda affair.

He was ready to challenge the President in a do-or-die fight, said sources.

Mr Botha, who is widely acknowledged to have done a brilliant job for years in the hot-seat Foreign Affairs portfolio, is the longest-serving member of the Cabinet.

His resignation in these circumstances would have dealt a crushing blow to the fast-diminishing credibility of the NP on the eve of the most important poll in 41 years.

The clash between the two Bothas was the climax of 48 hours of dramatic events which shook the NP and the country to its foundations this week. [passage omitted]

The president declined to react to reports that he was considering resigning "at any moment" or that members of the Cabinet had also threatened to do so if he, Mr Botha, fired any one of them.

Meanwhile, a row has broken out over his claim that he was not properly briefed on the Kaunda summit.

NP sources strongly dispute his version of events, and claim that he was kept informed on all developments.

Due to certain development on the diplomatic front in southern Africa, it was decided two weeks ago to renegotiate with Dr Kaunda and to hold the meeting as soon as possible.

Mr de Klerk, said observers, was also anxious to show he could stand up to Mr Botha, and a date for the summit was set—August 28.

This was reported this week to Mr de Klerk, and it was decided that he and Mr Pik Botha would brief the President immediately.

However, Dr Kaunda, apparently due to release the information only in about 10 days time, blew the whistle by making an announcement on Thursday.

"That was it," said an informed source. "All hell broke loose at Tuynhuys, and the fight had begun."

According to sources, Mr Pik Botha intended briefing the President later the same day on the date of the meeting—and on the day he himself issued a statement confirming it would take place.

A statement by Mr de Klerk this week said the President could not be contacted at that time.

Cabinet Said 'United' on P.W. Botha Issue
MB1308104289 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[By Dries van Heerden]

[Excerpts] President Botha will tomorrow face a united Cabinet determined to stop him interfering in government affairs.

National Party sources predict an acrimonious showdown. Mr Botha and his successor, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will face each other across the table in a fight that has been boiling up for months.

The row erupted after President Botha rapped Mr de Klerk over the knuckles for arranging a meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda without following procedures acceptable to Mr Botha.

If Mr de Klerk—facing a critical election in three weeks' time—fails to take a tough stance after months of snubs and slights, he is likely to lose considerable stature within the party. After a lengthy meeting in Mr de Klerk's Pretoria home yesterday, members of the Cabinet decided to confront President Botha at a full meeting in Tuynhuys, Cape Town, at 8:30 am tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Since the row burst into the open on Friday, NP offices have been flooded with calls from confused supporters baffled by what they regard as an unseemly clash only three weeks before polling day.

The dramatic turn of events could throw the result of the election wide open.

There are already indications that the ruling party is shedding massive support to left and to right.

Unless Mr de Klerk, as party leader, is able to assert his paramouncy over an essentially lame-duck head of state who is serving out the last weeks of his Presidency, the defection of supporters could turn into a flood.

The President, fuming and largely friendless, was isolated in his official residence in Cape Town yesterday.

He refused to make any comment as the palace revolt swelled into a looming confrontation.

Mr de Klerk is said to be at the end of his patience in the face of successive insults from his predecessor, who has never publicly congratulated him on his election, who refused to attend an official party farewell and is known to resent his travels to Europe.

The row led to a stormy telephone conversation between President Botha and Mr Pik Botha on Thursday night, after which the Foreign Minister considered resigning.

Senior party officials were also reported as being unanimous that Mr Botha's memory was "letting him down"—not for the first time.

Senior Cabinet sources told the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday: "The Cabinet are united as never before in our opposition to the President's actions.

"We will not back down this time. Either he does—or we go," he said. [passage omitted]

P.W. Botha 'Intent on Damaging' De Klerk Candidacy
MB1308093089 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Aug 89 p 2

["Bitter President Out To Hurt NP Leader" by John MacLennan]

[Text] The latest action of the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, are those of an embittered man intent on damaging the prospects of his would-be successor, National Party [NP] leaders Mr F.W. de Klerk.

Sources say the drama reflects a political needle game which is without precedent in the country's history.

There is now no doubt that Mr Botha is out to get Mr de Klerk and does not mind if he damages the party to which he devoted his life.

When his attempted comeback was thwarted by the caucus earlier this year, Mr Botha told the party mouthpiece DIE BURGER that he had no doubt he would once again take the reins of power.

Eventually he had to bow to the realisation that Mr de Klerk had ensconced himself and that the caucus had rallied around him.

To all intents and purposes, Mr Botha retired from the political arena, although in his last speech to Parliament he warned others against bidding him farewell quite so soon. He said he would take his leave at a suitable time and place.

Then he caused great embarrassment to the party by refusing to turn up for a farewell banquet in his honour on the eve of a federal congress in Pretoria.

Invitations were already out to 400 guests when the NP hierarchy discovered to its chagrin that it would have to be cancelled because Mr Botha would not attend.

He gave no reason and his secretary would only say: "If they want to give a dinner in his honour, then perhaps they should discuss the matter with him first."

Next day the congress had to shower plaudits on a man who was too bitter to attend what was to have been his own political wake.

With the exception of the odd formal appearance, he had left the public stage.

But then came his bombshell meeting with ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela. It caused reverberations around the world and could not have come at a worse time for the NP.

It gave the Conservative Party all the ammunition it needed for the coming election and also made it very difficult for the NP to fall back on well-tryed election propaganda in which it depicts the moderate opposition as being soft on security.

The Mandela meeting stunned the party and Mr de Klerk waited weeks before he told the Cape congress that he had been in on the planning and that he had endorsed it.

This was the congress Mr Botha was not expected to attend. But he turned up in spite of the embarrassment he had caused by staying away from the federal congress.

CP [Conservative Party] sources say they have information that Mr Botha long ago set out to provide a series of bombshells for Mr de Klerk, and more can be expected before the election.

Professor Robert Schrire of the University of Cape Town said: "President Botha is particularly bitter because the man who was a thorn in his reform programme throughout, who has been the leader of the more conservative elements of the NP, should now be hailed as the great reformer and South Africa's future hope.

"Psychologically he is overwhelmed by the unfairness and humiliation of being seen as the barrier to progress, while the man who really provided the barrier is now seen as providing the solution to the country's problems."

Professor Johan van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand said: "President Botha is seeking opportunities to hurt Mr de Klerk, and his election as the next president is not assured. This is a desperate attempt to stop him."

Paper Views President P.W. Botha-NP 'Rift'

MB1308094689 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 13 Aug 89 p 16

[Editorial: "The Blind Fury of a President Scorned"]

[Text] Hell hath no fury like a president scorned. Ever since the rift between President Botha and the National Party [NP]—and in particular its new leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk—the Nats have feared a public showdown with the Big Crocodile. Now their worst fears have come true. He is an unguided political missile inflicting maximum damage before the September elections. And the Nats who penned the botched constitution that gave the State President outrageous powers in the first place have got what they deserve. But South Africa and all its people deserve better.

This week, by publicly yanking the leash he keeps tightly bound around F.W.'s neck, Mr Botha may have put a vital meeting with Dr Kenneth Kaunda in jeopardy. Since Mr Botha was forced to relinquish the party

leadership there have been a string of incidents indicative of the old man's pique. Most recently he tried to veto F.W.'s "Five-year Plan", the central component of the NP election manifesto. He met Nelson Mandela, titular head of the ANC [African National Congress], upstaged F.W. and effectively ridiculed the NP policy of not talking to the ANC. The luckless NP election campaign sparkled briefly early on with F.W.'s high-profile visits to four European leaders. Unable to bear the fact that his would-be successor was in the lime-light, Mr Botha now seems determined to embarrass F.W. and his Foreign Minister, who no doubt hoped the visit to Dr Kaunda would serve the Nats well on September 6.

But this time what President Botha has done goes far beyond the mere sabotaging of his once-beloved party. In his childish rage, he is now doing what the Nats have been doing best for over 40 years—gambling with the future of South Africa.

The meeting scheduled for August 28 between Dr Kaunda and F.W. is believed to concern the issue of negotiations, including the thorny question of talking to the ANC. The talks could be the start of a new era of African dialogue and political logjam breaking. There is speculation that the meeting could lead to a Frontline summit with the potential for an African solution to South Africa's problems. Mr Botha, blinded by his wounded ego, has cast a shadow over these developments by humiliating Mr de Klerk, stating that the party leader and Minister of National Education did not have the necessary State President's permission to attend the meeting.

These days Mr Botha's attendance of Cabinet meetings is said to be sporadic at best. He makes few public appearances. Officially Mr de Klerk, as NP leader, does not have the power to summon the Cabinet. Only Mr Botha can do that. If the State President refuses, the Government and by implication, the country, are paralysed. Mr Botha seems to forget that there is still a country to run and he is not going to be the man to run it.

There is one thing of which Mr Botha obviously needs reminding. While his retirement is imminent he is still paid a handsome salary and kept in lavish style. The bill is picked up by the taxpayer. Quite literally he owes it to the country to conduct himself in a way that serves the interests of us all. If he is no longer capable of applying the self-discipline that would allow a little statemanship to emerge, he owes it to his country to retreat at once to his retirement home at Wilderness.

Botha-De Klerk Issue Further Examined

MB1308110189 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Aug 89 p 18

[Editorial: "The Crocodile Strikes Back"]

[Text] What must voters make of a party leader who is nipped on the leg by a crocodile every time he shows any initiative? That's what has been happening to Mr F.W.

de Klerk, and it is the essence of the question that he and his Cabinet colleagues must resolve this weekend. The identity, and the quality, of a new government could depend on the outcome.

For there can no longer be much doubt in anybody's mind, least of all Mr de Klerk's, that the outgoing State President is determined to make the changing of the guard as painful an experience for his successor as possible. So much for all the sweet eulogies and the forced platitudes with which we have been regaled these past months.

Since taking command of the whole party ship, the NP's [National Party's] Transvaal leader has been snubbed, ignored, hectored and, most recently, berated—publicly. Such are the thanks he has received for his hitherto studiously correct conduct.

Whatever it is that led to Mr P.W. Botha's bitter rebuke of the Livingstone Travellers—an ageing patriarch's deep impatience with the democratic process even within his own party, or simply jealous pique—his bitterness must be very deep indeed to place his party in such jeopardy only three weeks before an election.

There is of course a delicious irony in all this: Was it not State President John Vorster who used to rise, wraith-like, in his retirement to challenge Prime Minister Botha's policies—so much so that on two occasions Mr Botha publicly warned him to keep his silence? Now a no less irascible President Botha himself seems to have embarked on a vengeful Vorsterian path.

What voters would like to know is whether Mr de Klerk has the mettle to face him down.

He has little option but to try. Mr de Klerk suffers the twin disadvantages of being new in the job and having to lead the ruling party without being in any real sense a ruler. This unfocused leadership may well explain the lacklustre, diffuse style of the NP in the election campaign so far.

Hard choices will have to be made. Either Mr de Klerk and his colleagues demand a mandate to fight these elections their way and without harassment from the President, or they publicly distance themselves from the angered head of the administration they nominally still serve. Resigning from his Cabinet would seem the obvious way.

The full consequences of this are difficult to assess, but at least it would allow the imperial figure in Tuynhuys to see out the last days of his administration in the splendid isolation he seems to desire. What this desolate landscape of fallen heroes, betrayed brotherhoods and broken friendships would mean to the NP's electoral chances in anybody's guess.

If nothing else, it should at least stop the Nats making snide comments about leadership problems in other parties.

Cabinet To Seek 'Reconciliation' With President

MB1408092289 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 14 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[By Tony Stirling and Brian Stuart]

[Excerpts] Three senior members of the Cabinet—but not the Minister of National Education and leader of the National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk—have been designated to speak at this morning's 8.30 meeting of the Cabinet called by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, to discuss the row over the proposed visit by Mr De Klerk and Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

According to top-level government sources, the Cabinet is behind Mr De Klerk to a man.

The sources said Mr P.W. Botha tried to lobby support among members of the Cabinet on Friday—but failed to get a single member to back him.

The Cabinet was convinced that in this instance, "the cause of right lies with Mr De Klerk."

The Cabinet, it was said accepted that the State President had been informed of the pending meeting with Dr Kaunda, but might not have been timeously informed of details such as the date of the meeting, which had, according to the sources, not been set at the time of consultations with him.

According to the sources, the Cabinet will seek reconciliation with Mr Botha in the first instance, and take a "cool, level-headed" but "firm approach" at this morning's meeting.

The sources said it was apparent the State President had initiated the dispute, since on previous occasions when Ministers have made external trips, there had not been an insistence on maximum detail being provided.

As in the earlier instance, when there was a looming confrontation over the question of the division of posts between the State President, and the leader of the National Party, Mr Botha sought allies last week.

However, he failed in this effort, an after Saturday morning's meeting of Ministers in Pretoria, all members were solidly behind Mr De Klerk.

The sources were unable to disclose the names of the three senior Cabinet members who will speak on the dispute at this morning's meeting, but said Mr De Klerk would definitely not be one of them.

It had been found strange that the State President selected Mr Pik Botha for attack, since the Minister of Foreign Affairs had been his closest confidante in the months after his illness.

Since Mr Botha suffered a slight stroke just before the opening of Parliament earlier this year, there has been a question mark over his health.

There has been strong doubt particularly over the wisdom of his resuming the reigns of office, and how fit the State President really is remains a matter of speculation.

Many medical men at the time of his illness said it would leave its effects, and it would be unwise for Mr Botha to resume the heavy burden of the Presidency.

One of the factors said to be adding to the present situation is the comparative isolation he had found himself in since losing the battle over the issue of the party leadership in relation to the Presidency. [passage omitted]

His Presidency has only three weeks to run, and government leaders are unanimous about standing together on this issue. If Mr Botha fires Ministers, he will face a palace revolt, with a possible demand for his resignation.

This scenario is not expected to develop. Instead, the NP leadership is agreed that Mr Botha should remain State President until the expiry of his term in three weeks' time, but that Mr De Klerk must go ahead with prior talks and consultations with others before the formally becomes Head of State next month.

A compromise along these lines is expected to be reached at today's Tuynhuys Cabinet meeting. [passage omitted]

ANC's Oliver Tambo Rushed to London Hospital
LD1208162689 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1557 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Excerpts] African National Congress (ANC) President Mr Oliver Tambo was being treated in a private London hospital after reportedly suffering a stroke.

He was flown to Britain from Lusaka on Friday aboard a private jet belonging to Mr Tiny Rowland's Lonrho company. ANC sources said the 71-year-old ANC leader had a stroke on Wednesday in Lusaka, where Mr Tambo was absent on Thursday from a summit meeting. The summit was between presidents of southern Africa's six frontline states and leaders of the ANC, the main black guerrilla group fighting the white government in South Africa.

A Lonrho spokesman in London today confirmed that Mr Tambo had been flown to Britain in a company plane. He would not disclose where Mr Tambo was being treated or who was paying for his hospital stay. [passage omitted]

Suffers Stroke

MB1208163889 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 12 Aug 89

[Text] Reports say Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), has had a stroke and has been flown to Britain for treatment.

According to the news agency SAPA-REUTER, the ANC spokesman made this information available on condition that he was not to be identified. He said the 71-year-old ANC leader had a stroke on Wednesday [9 Aug] and was flown to Britain in a plane belonging to a British company.

ANC Confirms Previous Stroke

MB1308100789 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 13 Aug 89 p 1

[By Pascal Fletcher, Lusaka]

[Text] Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), has had a stroke.

He has been flown to Britain for treatment.

Sources close to the movement said yesterday that the 71-year-old ANC leader had a stroke on Wednesday [9 Aug] in Lusaka and was flown to Britain on Friday in a jet belonging to British multinational company Lonrho.

ANC spokesmen were not immediately available to give details of Mr Tambo's condition or where he was being treated.

Mr Tambo was absent on Thursday from a summit meeting in Lusaka of the presidents of southern Africa's six Frontline States and leaders of the ANC.

His non-appearance surprised many as he had been in Harare until Friday the week before for consultations with President Robert Mugabe in preparation for the summit.

"Last week in Zimbabwe he looked extremely well and if he has had a stroke it's undoubtedly the pressure and strains upon him have been unbelievable lately," said a source close to Mr Tambo.

The Lusaka summit discussed whether the time was right for Frontline states and the ANC to drop confrontation with Pretoria and negotiate an end to apartheid.

ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo represented the movement at the meeting. Asked to explain Mr Tambo's absence, ANC spokesmen said then he was on holiday and having a short rest.

Mr Tambo has been the president since 1967 and has lived since then in Zambia.

As the undisputed leader of the ANC, he is widely seen as a moderate, although he firmly advocates armed struggle as part of the group's overall campaign to eliminate apartheid.

ANC sources confirmed yesterday that the ageing ANC chief had suffered a stroke four or five years ago although this had never been made public.

He had been under medication ever since and had strict orders from his doctor in London to rest during the middle of the day. However, pressure of work often made this impossible.

In London, a spokesman for Lonrho confirmed that a company jet flew Mr Tambo, accompanied by a doctor and a nurse, to London.

"Our company jet was in Lusaka on business and was coming back to Europe...with a little rerouting, we were able to be of assistance to Oliver Tambo," the spokesman said.

ANC: Tambo Suffers From 'Fatigue'

*MB1408053289 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 15 Aug 89*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is denying that Oliver Tambo has suffered a stroke.

A senior ANC spokesman in Lusaka says the 71-year-old leader is suffering from fatigue and has gone to London for a medical checkup.

However, reports from London indicate that Tambo has suffered a stroke, and there's mounting concern about his condition.

Nelson Mandela Possible ANC Nominal President

*MB1408123489 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 14 Aug 89 p 2*

[By Tony Stirling]

[Text] The ailing president of the ANC [African National Congress], Oliver Tambo, is not expected to resume office after suffering a stroke for which he is being treated in London.

South African intelligence sources said last night that Tambo had shown signs of slowing down over the past few years, had made hardly any public appearances, and his illness had come as no surprise.

They are tipping that the ANC will nominate jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, as the organisation's nominal president while he is still in prison. This move, according to the sources, could do much to defuse the leadership battle that has been going on for some time between the ANC's secretary for foreign affairs, Thabo Mbeki, and the militant Chris Hani, chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

The sources expect Mbeki to become the ANC's general-secretary, and, with Mandela still in a South African prison, to become the effective leader of the organisation.

Hani has been losing ground in the battle for the leadership, according to the sources, who said he had suffered a recent blow when his arch-lieutenant, Steve Tshwete, the man in charge of mobilising a mass struggle in South Africa, threw his weight behind Mbeki.

Should Mandela be released—which is said to be a probability after the September election—he was expected to take charge of the "internal dimension" of the ANC's activities—its political effort within South Africa.

Tambo's slowing down over the past two years led to the leadership battle in the ANC, and his stroke will bring this to a head.

Mbeki has been at the forefront of all meetings with groups from South Africa. Although he is a member of the SACP [South African Communist Party], he is not considered a hard-liner, and is said to favour dialogue.

Hani, on the other hand, also a member of the SACP, is a militant radical, who openly defied the leadership by advocating attacks on civilian targets in South Africa, and is opposed to the ANC's draft constitution—which includes provision for a mixed economy and a multi-party system—as well as being opposed to negotiation.

Angola

'Press Release' Notes 'Some Progress' at Zaire Talks
MB1308060589 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Aug 89

['Press Release' issued in Kinshasa on 11 August]

[Text] Delegations of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] met in Kinshasa 8-11 August 1989 under the auspices of mediator Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founder chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire, as part of Angola's national reconciliation process.

The two delegations reaffirmed their adherence to the Gbadolite declaration's principles. Moreover, they reiterated their complete trust in the mediator.

The talks were held in a serene atmosphere and addressed Zaire's proposals on practical measures to implement the cease-fire.

Some progress was made during the talks, at the end of which the two sides returned home. They will have another round of talks in Kinshasa on Thursday, 17 August 1989.

Kinshasa, 11 August 1989

UNITA Reports 'Brutalities'

MB1308064789 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Aug 89

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegation to the Zairian talks ought to be praised for its mature political performance, offering a valuable contribution to efforts in the search for peace in Angola.

The UNITA delegation explained the political context of the cease-fire in a politically clear-sighted and profound manner. It also outlined the steps following the cease-fire, namely:

- A. Formation of a government of national unity between UNITA and the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—Labor Party];
- B. Holding of general and democratic elections.

In light of this blueprint presented by UNITA at the talks, the world today wonders about the MPLA-PT's response.

Another aspect was the personal contact held between Marshal Mobutu, founding president of the Republic of Zaire, and the two Angolan delegations on board his boat on the huge Zaire River on 11 August 1989, in his

capacity as mediator. The meeting coincided with the presence of MPLA-PT Chairman Jose Eduardo dos Santos in another compartment of the same boat.

An unusual incident occurred on the boat.

Eduardo dos Santos's entourage unfortunately showed savage, monstrous, and brutal behavior. Several of the MPLA-PT chairman's personal bodyguards, unaware of any media restrictions, assaulted UNITA newsmen, preventing them from filming Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The bodyguards even covered the video machines and cameras with their hands.

What happened in (?Mseli) reminds us of the behavior Dos Santos's entourage showed during his visit to Portugal, when his bodyguards threw a Portuguese journalist to the floor. The same sad incident happened again in Zaire on 11 August 1989.

As Angolans, we were ashamed of such brutalities carried out by other Angolans. It is a clear, full-size picture of the type of regime installed in Luanda.

To correct the situation, it would be better that our fellow countryman and MPLA-PT chairman did not include apes in his entourage during his official visits to safeguard the honor and dignity of all Angolans. Nobody should ignore the fact that negotiations involve diplomacy.

UNITA Official Discusses 'Confidence' in Mobutu
MB1008104289 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The faltering negotiations to cement the Gbadolite peace accord in Angola have met another obstacle.

Reports in the Portuguese press have quoted the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Jonas Savimbi, as being highly critical of President Mobutu, who has been mediating between the Angolan rebels and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

Savimbi is quoted as disputing what was agreed at Gbadolite and accusing President Mobutu as precipitating events and rushing the agreement in order to build up his own political capital, prior to visiting the U.S. Well, President Mobutu is rather miffed by it all. The cabinet met today and issued a statement about the quarrel.

(Busongo Bujeme) telexed its contents from Kinshasa:

The Gbadolite accords were not achieved hurriedly; rather, they were the result of a long process that began in Tokyo on 22 February 1989. The process was continued by African heads of state in Luanda on 16 May and concluded at Gbadolite on 22 June.

Before the summit, President Mobutu had twice met with each of the parties involved in the conflict: Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi. Everything that the Zairian president reported to his fellow leaders at Gbadolite had been agreed by the two parties. At Gbadolite, the two parties solemnly confirmed their undertakings in the presence of 20 African dignitaries and heads of state. This led to the historic handshake and the proclamation of a cease-fire from midnight on 24 June. At the Gbadolite meeting, Dr Savimbi publicly declared that the peace process begun at Gbadolite was irreversible and that he had fully committed himself to it without preconditions.

Given this, the president of Zaire and leaders of the MPLA are astonished and surprised by recent declaration supposedly made by Dr Savimbi, published in a Portuguese newspaper and repeated by the foreign press. The president and leaders wonder if these statements could really have come from the head of UNITA.

The president of Zaire, as mediator, refuses to fall in with anyone who wished to bring him into conflict with one or other of the parties. President Mobutu is pleased to state that, despite the concerns there have been about the Gbadolite accords, the peace negotiations that restarted yesterday are continuing in Kinshasa.

So the question is: Have UNITA and President Mobutu fallen out? Elizabeth Ohene asked Isaias Samakuva, London spokesman of UNITA, if there was a serious problem:

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] No problem, no problem at all. President Mobutu is a good friend of Angola, and he is a good friend Africa. He is good African, a leader, and he is a good friend of Africans. Then we think there is no problem with President Mobutu.

[Ohene] Why has Dr Savimbi been making all these rude remarks about him then?

[Samakuva] I don't think that they are rude remarks made by President Savimbi. President Savimbi is talking about development at these processes taking...[changes thought] the way negotiations are going. The point is that President Savimbi is doing, then there are no rude remarks. [sentence as heard]

[Ohene] What are you unhappy about? About the role that President Mobutu is playing?

[Samakuva] We are not unhappy. We just think that the negotiation should take place between MPLA and UNITA.

[Ohene] All that he has promised you before. President Mobutu promised UNITA that he would ensure that you would negotiate directly with the MPLA.

[Samakuva] The Angolan conflict is between UNITA and MPLA, then it is up to UNITA and MPLA to talk to solve their problems. This must be the fundamental issue of the negotiations.

[Ohene] But have you lost confidence in President Mobutu?

[Samakuva] I said we did not lose confidence in President Mobutu.

[Ohene] So, why don't you want him to represent your point of view at the negotiations?

[Samakuva] We think that only the Angolans themselves can represent better their point of view. The role of intermediary is very important, but the conflict is going on between MPLA and UNITA. It is up to UNITA and the MPLA to solve their own problems.

[Ohene] Is he still your friend?

[Samakuva] Yes. [end recording]

Savimbi Views Portuguese Mediation Prospects
LD1008110389 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 10 Aug 89

[Text] Jonas Savimbi gave an interview to the Lisbon daily DIARIO DE NOTICIAS which was published today on two large pages. Rosario has chosen some excerpts.

[Rosario] In this interview Jonas Savimbi said that Portugal could contribute the negotiating process between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] namely: with regard to a cease-fire implemented by UNITA and MPLA but studied and verified by the Portuguese authorities.

Savimbi considered the Gbadolite summit—the first face-to-face meeting between MPLA and UNITA in 14 years—which brought together 20 countries, an important event. He recognized, however, that it is now necessary to analyze what differences exist with the MPLA—in other words, to give political content to the conference.

On the other hand, Savimbi criticized Mobutu's performance as a mediator. According to the UNITA leader, the president of Zaire precipitated the Gbadolite conference and left immediately for the United States, thus giving the impression that he would be interested in doing so. [sentence as heard] Thus, there are many grey areas in these negotiations that ought to be clarified, Savimbi said. The contacts with Cape Verde and Mozambique came after Gbadolite. According to Savimbi, these were quite promising, bearing in mind the new relationship he intends to establish with other African countries.

Internally, Savimbi supports the view that democracy can only be achieved through political parties. The parties will not hold sway over the government. They will make their presence felt in the assembly. The government will be chosen by the person with a parliamentary majority, but he will be free to choose ministers he considers competent from within or outside the parties.

UNITA Says Government Killed 22 Civilians

AU1208193489 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT
12 Aug 89

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 12 (AFP)—Angolan government troops killed 22 civilians in two attacks this week in central and southern Angola, the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Saturday.

Seventeen villagers were killed Thursday in a government ground attack on Vingolo-Cussava in Huila Province in the southwest, UNITA said.

Five more civilians died and seven others were injured when Angolan warplanes Friday bombarded the villages of Kamapo and Kavoyongo [names as received] in the central province of Bie, UNITA said.

Commentary Assesses Importance of Peace

MB1208202789 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1955 GMT
12 Aug 89

[Commentary: "Senselessness and Irresponsibility"]

[Text] In his sanctuary, the so-called Jamba, last weekend UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Chief Jonas Savimbi said that his organization never accepted the Gbadolite peace plan and rejected Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's role as mediator in the talks with the Angolan Government.

Jonas Savimbi told a special reporter from the Portuguese newspaper A CAPITAL—who came to Jamba to attend the UNITA leader's 50th birthday celebrations—that he never accepted the cease-fire or the implementation of the national reconciliation process currently underway in the Republic of Zaire.

The words of the UNITA leader can only be regarded as senseless, and only show more clearly the UNITA leadership's lack of seriousness and responsibility toward the Angolan peace process, which was established and witnessed by 18 African heads of state in Gbadolite.

The declaration approved at the end of the Gbadolite summit, which was also attended by Jonas Savimbi, clearly stated that the Angolan Government and UNITA had agreed on a cease-fire and, therefore, on the beginning of national reconciliation negotiations on the basis of the Angolan Government's peace plan. The Gbadolite summit also recognized President Mobutu Sese Seko as mediator in the talks. The Zairian president accepted

that role, which is now contested by the UNITA leader in yet another demonstration of his interest in sabotaging the peace plans—as though UNITA's cease-fire violations were not enough.

In yet another obstruction attempt, Jonas Savimbi told the Portuguese newspaper that he now wants "direct negotiations". He referred to "political opportunism" by President Mobutu and then, contradicting himself, said the Angolan peace process needs a mediator and not a "negotiator". He was referring to the Zairian head of state.

President Mobutu and the MPR [People's Movement of the Revolution] leadership expressed "astonishment and surprise" about Savimbi's irresponsible statement to A CAPITAL, which Radio France International later broadcast to the world.

Savimbi's words also brought "astonishment and surprise" to the Angolan people, because he "had publicly recognized and declared the peace process defined in Gbadolite as irreversible and said that he was unconditionally committed to it", the MPR communique states.

Rejecting what Savimbi said, the Zairian authorities have said that "in Gbadolite, the two sides solemnly confirmed their commitment in the presence of 20 heads of state and African delegations, leading to the historic handshake and the proclamation of the cease-fire which should have become effective on 24 June".

Obviously surprised by Jonas Savimbi's irresponsible attitude, the mediating side also noted that the "Gbadolite Accords were not reached precipitously, but through a long process which began in Tokyo on 22 February 1989, followed by the 16 May Luanda summit of central and southern African heads of state and concluded in Gbadolite on 22 June."

The UNITA leader's statement only confirms the identity of the side that really violates and tries to sabotage the Gbadolite peace efforts.

Meanwhile, after the Zairian authorities' reaction, UNITA today issued more contradictory statements through a communique from its "Political Bureau" in which it "completely" denies Jonas Savimbi's alleged statement, adding that contacts to support the Gbadolite Declaration are "indispensable".

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, Jonas Savimbi said the Gbadolite Summit was an "important event" because "it brought the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA face to face". In fact, Gbadolite was a meeting between the president of the People's Republic of Angola and his African counterparts. Furthermore, Savimbi said "Gbadolite only occurred when I went to Gbadolite", as though he had taken part in discussions.

In line with their behavior during the quadripartite talks for peace and security in Angola and Namibia's independence, the Angolan Government and its president—who went to Zaire while the meeting of the commission for integration of UNITA elements was taking place—are willing to continue talks with UNITA elements. They place their trust in the mediator and in the involved African heads of state. They are prepared to do so for the sake of true and lasting peace for the Angolan people, who have been the victims of terrorism and aggression during this 14-year-old war that has been promoted by the Pretoria regular army and other powers that seek to thwart the freedom of the peoples.

An attentive observer will have to admit that UNITA wants to get back to the 1975 situation and that it wants the Angolan Government to sacrifice the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, proclaimed by the late beloved President Antonio Agostinho Neto on 11 November 1975 and recognized by the international community.

Botswana

Masire To Depart for UK Medical Treatment 12 Aug
MB1108165389 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, is leaving tomorrow morning for London where he is to undergo a routine medical checkup. While there, doctors will also attend to Dr Masire's knee injury, sustained on the steps of his office recently. Dr Masire has been restricted by his doctors to bed rest after the injury and he had to cancel some country tours, one of them a visit to the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi districts.

Comoros

*** Imminent Offshore Banking Initiative Feared**
34000620b London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English Jun 89 p 7

[Text] Port Louis. Fears that Mauritius may become a center for laundering drug and Mafia money are intensifying with the imminent start of offshore banking. The island's parliament passed a law earlier this year to permit such financial operations, but warnings continue from bankers, businessmen and the political opposition.

There is no suggestion that reputable banks will knowingly be the tools of racketeers—Barclays has become the first institution to apply officially to the Mauritian central bank, and the Bank of Baroda is following close behind. But anxiety concerns the proliferation of lesser-known concerns likely to follow in their wake.

Other critics believe that the offshore banks will also provide cover for South African investments worldwide. Links between Mauritius and South Africa have become much closer since the mid-1980s, when sanctions pressure began to force Pretoria to take sophisticated evasive actions.

Trade missions from South Africa continue to arrive in Port Louis every few months.

The finance minister, Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, is unmoved by the worries being expressed. He says he hopes to see Mauritius become a regional financial center with 'an overview on Africa'.

This has heightened fear that South Africa could use the island as a channel for covert investments into the rest of Africa—with a strong, underlying political leverage.

There is also the possibility that funds could be routed through Taiwan, where South Africa has an embassy, then back through Mauritius for investment elsewhere. In a further expansion of the island's financial role as 'the second Singapore' a stock exchange and a free port are soon to be launched.

Mozambique

Maputo Radio Reports Frontline Summit Issues
MB1108111289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 11 Aug 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this morning after attending a Frontline heads of state summit in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, yesterday.

The situation in southern Africa, in general, and the ongoing peace processes in the region were the main issues discussed at the Lusaka summit. The efforts made by President Chissano in the search for peace in Mozambique and the region were saluted.

President Kaunda told a news conference at the end of the summit that he will meet Frederick de Klerk, chairman of the ruling National Party of South Africa, in Livingstone on 28 August. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways of eliminating apartheid.

The group of eight, which includes Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Congo, Gabon, Zaire, and Sao Tome and Principe, will meet in Harare on 22 August to assess the Angolan situation.

Kenneth Kaunda said that the summit was successful, having made a lengthy discussion of all topics of the agenda. The summit's agenda included the internal situation in South Africa and measures to democratize the country. These issues were presented by Alfred Nzo, of the African National Congress [ANC].

Sam Nujoma reported on the process leading to the independence of Namibia.

The Mozambican and Angolan presidents informed the summit about peace moves in both countries.

President Kaunda disclosed that the Frontline summit received a message from President Mobutu of Zaire. Although the contents of the message were not disclosed, Kaunda hinted that Mobutu's message was designed to salute and support peace efforts being made by Luanda.

Sources close to the summit told us that the Frontline leaders made a lengthy assessment of an OAU document that could be compared to UN Resolution 435 on Namibia but is designed to solve the South African situation—that is, to end apartheid and democratize the country.

The document was assessed by the summit since it was also designed to prepare an OAU Liberation Committee meeting, to be held in Harare on 21 August; thus, the presence in Lusaka of OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim and the executive seim Liberation Committee. The Lusaka summit was attended by the presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. President Quett Masire of Botswana was represented by Foreign Affairs Minister Gaositwe Chiepe, since he was unable to travel to Lusaka due to a small accident he suffered recently.

Sam Nujoma of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] and Alfred Nzo of the ANC also attended the summit.

In his trip to Lusaka, the Mozambican head of state was accompanied by Information Minister Teodato Hunguana and Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser in the Presidency, among others.

President Chissano Returns

*MB1108182789 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 11 Aug 89*

[Text] Mozambique President Chissano returned to Maputo today after attending a 1-day summit of Frontline States' leaders in Lusaka, Zambia, during which he won

support for his country's peace initiatives. The summit also praised President Chissano's role in the search for peace in southern Africa as a whole. The summit also reviewed the situation in Angola and decided that the group of eight African countries involved in helping the Angolan effort should meet soon in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, to examine the process.

They also analyzed an OAU document on ways to resolve the political crisis brought about by apartheid in South Africa. The OAU ad hoc committee will examine this document at its Harare meeting.

'Progress' Reportedly Made in Nairobi Talks

*MB1108131189 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 11 Aug 89*

[Text] Progress has been made in the Mozambican peace talks. The fourth day of talks between the Mozambican MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] movement and clergymen in Nairobi has resulted in an apparent agreement to prepare the grounds for direct talks involving the Frelimo [Mozambican Liberation Front] government.

The Catholic and Anglican bishops have presented the MNR with a 12-point peace plan from the government. The MNR is apparently drafting a response to the proposal. The talks are being mediated by Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

PRC's Qian Qichen Arrives in Maputo 9 Aug

*MB0908111589 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Aug 89*

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Maputo this morning on a 3-day friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Mozambican authorities. Qian Qichen told our correspondent on arrival that talks with the Mozambican authorities will review the state of cooperation between the PRC and Mozambique, and southern African issues. This is Qian Qichen's first mission to Mozambique. The PRC official will be received by President Joaquim Chissano.

Ghana

* Editorial Condemns Western Reaction to China

34000453a Accra GHANAIAN TIMES
in English 9 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Some Western leaders are now talking as if they were not responsible for the situation which caused the Chinese Government to use the military last Sunday [4 June] to quell the violent demonstrations.

According to the Chinese Foreign Minister's explanation of the Government action, the decision to call in troops seems to have been immediately provoked by the heightening violence into which the demonstration had degenerated: The demonstrators had kidnapped and killed some soldiers and hung their bodies in public places. They had also destroyed 30 military trucks, 20 police cars, and 30 public transport buses.

China is a leading socialist country, and her feat of keeping a population of almost two billion away from hunger and squalor in her under-developed economic circumstances has been a miracle of the versatility of the socialist system.

The USSR and other socialist bloc countries have proved the qualities of socialism in many spheres—science, technology, industry, et cetera. China added to these qualities the capacity of the socialist system to use fair distribution of the national wealth to ensure relative social welfare for millions and millions of people.

None of the even most advanced Western countries are capable of surviving if they had a mere one-third the population of China. Given the selfishness and fellow exploitation of the capitalist system, a Western country with such a population would see half of the number living like dogs scavenging for food at refuse dumps!

Large sections in every Western country live in slums and in poverty, and the fellow exploitation has caused hostile class situations, leading to insecurity of life from all kinds of violence.

Could the Chinese have survived and enjoyed the social peace if they had not been guided by the strong sense of discipline carefully nurtured by their leaders since the revolution triumphed in 1949?

If the method of demanding 'democratic' reforms as shown by the Peking demonstrators had been allowed to develop into the anarchy that it threatened to develop into, the ordinary masses of the people of China would be the losers.

We want any Western government to put its hands up which is prepared to tolerate a violent demonstration of one million citizens in its capital to demand an end to exploitation of workers by employers.

The military crackdown on the demonstrators caused heavy casualties—6,000 dead and thousands injured. But the blood of those who died, and the suffering of those groaning from their injuries are stains on the conscience of the imperialist interests who plotted to make innocent Chinese pawns in their global ideological power game.

With a population of almost two billion, China is certainly a nation of great pressures and tensions. Therefore democratic reforms can only come at appropriate paces to avoid chaos. Western political agitators were obviously at work in pushing the demonstrators to the extremities.

The same Western powers are now talking of economic sanctions. Did they ask the demonstrators whether they were goaded into their action in order to win Western economic sanctions?

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15 Aug. 1989

